- BROOKVILLE day Morning, December 11, 1888.

The second regular session of the Fortieth Congress convened at Washington Monday last. The President sent to his personally gives to him thus: al mossage at I P. M. on Wednesday.

Governor Morton's Financial Scheme. It is understood that Senator Morton he marined a plan for the resumption of to give notice to the country that everylier is a variable quantity, whose change gradually appreciate as the time appro of value is indicated by the constant or for redemption, when it will be at price of gold. To day green backs, then being of equal value is about seventy-four cents; will be far more convenient in busin seventy cents, and no man can positively tell what its value will be two months til redemption begins. Then contraction to the bills redemption begins. Then contraction will take place by the net of redemption begins. as the measure of all values, every business transpection is more of less in the nu- ver which will then be poured into ture of a game of chance, for there is no volume of ourrency. The process will basis for that exact calculation by which are gradual as to cease to excite the atte boncet and legitimate business should be public confidence and take place with conducted. While this continues to be crash or convulsion. The return to s men a timorousness on the ore hand the mode of paying the bonds, rest which both will be alike injurious to the rope can only be checked by creating industry and trade of the country. There demand for it at home for a currency.

a day by law on which to begin the to demption of the greenback currency -(say the 1st of January or the 1st of July, 1871.) and in the meantime to retain in the Treasury the surplus coin secruing from customs until there is a sufficient amount for the desired purpose. The first part of the plan depends upon the second, for it would be useless to fix a day for payment without at the same time taking measures to provide the coin wherewith

Senator Morton's plan would establish the necessary equipoise between gold and greenbacks by a gradual accumulation of the latter in the Treveury vaults until It should reach the required amount, and it would remove the disparity of value between gold and greenbacks by bringing ioto play the simple commercial principle daily exemplified in the discounting of notes. The time fixed for the resumption would be regarded as the maturity of the greenbacks, and, like any other note on a solvent firm, the nearer they approached maturity the smaller would be the discount apon them -the nearer their value to that of the gold they represent. Indeed, the process of appreciation would be much more rapid in the case of greenbacks than in that of any other notes, because while yet not one of them has been paid. No man now knows their real value, for that depends upon the time they have to run, and the value attached to them in the money market is the exponent of the aver- tal-law regulating suffrage is fairly enter age opinion of the business community as ed upon, consideration must be given to the probable action of the Government extending the franchise in this direction in regard to their payment. But it is only | There are also those who would reduce an opinion -a mere guess, in fact. Fix the age at which one may become a vote a time for their redemption, however, A young man of eighteen is required t and take the necessary measures to be enrolled in the militia, and to bear arm convince the country that the means in case of draft. It is argued that he of redemption will be ready when the time, also qualified to vote-a proposition the somes, and instantly their value becomes cannot be very positively denied. The susceptible of exact calculation. Deduct class cannot very justly be deprived of th from one dollar the discount for the time right, merely on the ground that they ar to intervene before maturity, and there you micors, and so not independent, if it would make it worth a premium on this pendent property, they are also liable strict mathematical value, and would do military duty.

in Senator Morton's plan. It not only other, and upon foreigners secking a hou avoids contraction, but really provides for in this country. The naturalization law a steady increase in the amount of our especially, have at times been a subject reacy through the appreciation of its much discussion. The mode of admini value. Thus, if the seven bundred tering them has certainly been open millions of paper money now in circula- much objection. The recent extensi were brought up to the value of specie, frauds have called attention to these de the result upon its aggregate purchasing feets anew, and some have advocate power would be equivalent to an addition amendments to the Constitution to meet resumption at last commences, specie will still available legislative and judicial remgo into circulation as grounbacks go out, edies. as maids

the time for redemption arrived.

sumption two years or more hence are: ter to regulate, and to initiate the move- ville Jacksonian.

therewith to redeem the notes.

from the disadvantages which would fall upon them through a too sudden fore they can pay their debts.

I propose a return to specie payments and contemplate fixing a time by law, say the 1st of January or July, 1871, for beginning the redemption of the greenback official and Estimated Majorities for apacic payments, which he intends to present to Congress at an early day, if he has
not already done so. The conviction is
the great body of the existing debt among toral College met at the capitals of their the great body of the existing debt among respective States to deposit their ballots
the prople before it arrives; third, to give
for President, thus taking the final step in

is no escape from this evil without a resumption of specie payments; and this
brings us face to face with the question in erest part out of the country.

how to resume. Senator Morton simply proposes to fix the product of our miner, is by reint dueing it as a part of the currency.

> SUFFRAGE! Whenever the subject of suffrage co.

up for revision, under a proposition to Seymour amend the Constitution, (says the Cincinnuti Chronicle.) it will be seen how entirely conventional are all the provisions on that subject. First is the provision in so many of the State Constitutions limiting the right of suffrage to white males who have arrived at their majority. This has already been so far modified, that in a majority of the States the color of the citizen is no longer taken into account. This has been effected in the States lately in insurrection, by a Congressional enactment prescribing the conditions of reconstruction. In several of the other States, black men have enjoyed this privilege without discrimination, from the first. In others, this distinction has been annulled by voluntary constitutional amendments. If the subject is let alone, we believe that a uniformity, in this respeet, will be ere long established in all We doubt the policy, as well as the practicability, of foreing this result by amend-

ment of the national Constitution. Should the matter be taken in hand seriously at the coming session of Conawaiting maturity they would be as useful gress, we may expect the proporition of for business purposes as coin itself. They admitting women as well as men to the are depreciated now because they are dis- exercise of this franchise, will also be sehonored, for they are payable on demand, riously urged. There is a small, but by no means insignificant or diminishing cir- highest total ever before polled. ele of advocates of this measure now actively engaged in its agitation. Whe the question of modifying the fundamen

have its present value to a mathematical extended to women in general. The forsicety. But, as we have above estimated, mer have the additional claim over the latits utility as currency in the meantime ter that, while taxed if they have inde-

sobabty bring it up to par long before In the second place, we have the r strictions placed upon voting in the ca And here we find one great advantage of citizens removing from one State to a of thirty five per cent, to its volume at the difficulty as the only effective mode present rates, i. e. to an addition of almost of placing the subject beyond the reach this State this winter and their salaries: \$120,000,000. There is no danger, then, of local tinkering in the interests of the city of money pending its completion; on cendency for the time being. But the committees. The Agent of State gets upon Hon, Geo. W. Julian, on Wednes- camped six miles below "Black Kettle's" the contrary, it will tend to make it more constitutional power already given to Con- \$2,500; the Canal Trustee, \$1,200; Presi- day last, of his intention to contest his village, and the warriors from these two and more "easy" every day. And when gress has not been exhausted. There are

thus keeping the volume undiminished. Then comes the subject of minority rectors for the Northern Prison, \$3 per and observed that it recapitulates some ten entes. In their attack they displayed Indeed, it is quite likely that it would be representation, which has been agitated increased even before that time, for when in England, and more or less here, which paper comes up to par there will be no lass has a strict relation to the general payment. Mr. Summer also introduced a consent complete the present Consequence of the present Conseque paper comes up to par there will be no also has a strict relation to the general good deal that has lain for several years in oid stockings would gradually find its way independence. Whilst the poor devils on the benefits of all questionable matter in of voters a proportionate voice in all legislative representation. If once attemptions in fixing the day for re-The objects in fixing the day for re- ed, this will be found a very difficult mat- cratic faith can eat our roosters, - [Rush - that Dan Voorhees' seat will be contested, at the fate of the Cheyenne village and

1. To give time for collecting the gold ment would require a self-denial hardly TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER. to be expected from a majority in power.

transformation of this essential feature of tod States, descending, and the America, rapid increase in the value of money be- our government. It is better to render ascending the Ohio River, collided at A correspondent of the New York guards, leaving to time the completion of Warsaw, on the Indiana side. The Uni-World states Senator Morton's views as the single change most desiried, and al- ted States had a quantity of petroleum oil ready nearly accomplished through, inde- on her guards. The America struck the pendent State action.

> THE VUTE FOR PRESIDENT. Grant and Seymour.

toral College met at the capitals of their five minutes.

be	fore be read with interest at the	PERMIT
liis	tore on tend with thretest we the	presen
ch	time: primarele lied a neuporatel	100 100
	THE POPULAR VOTE	told and
ar,	avb bonnet strand 80 3 Grant?	Saymout
the	Alabama	72,98
ue.	Arkansas	27,00
CHR	Catifornia* 55,250	84.75
	Connecticut August 4 30,995	47.95
	Delaware 7,439	10,78
II.	Flatida with the same appropriate the same	
on	Georgia	- 102,13
on,	Ithnots 250.293	199.14
tut	Indiana	166,48
all bounds.	Inwa 100	73,43
H-	Kansas 29,703	13,40
he.	Kentucky 89,569	74.67
be	Louisiana 34,224	42.39
-11	Maine 70,483	62,43
	Maryland 30,474 Massachusetts 136,379	59.10
20.00	Michigan 128,409	PO. P.
out	Minnesota	28,20
pe+	Mississipple	STATE OF THE PARTY
out	Mlesouris 83 000	68,48
10000	Nobraska manne a manne 9,729	5,43
ore	Nevada *	9.00
de.	New Hampshire 38,184	31,22
·u2	New Jersey 80,121	83,00
2 4	New York	420,85
In	North Carolina	85,31
	Ohio	239,03
per	Oregon 11,000	11,00
iv-	Pennsylvania	6,54
nd	South Carolina	45,23
be	Tenuessee* 50,677	23,53
pep	Texas	170 345
mman.	Vermont	12,04
10.	Virginia, in the comments of the contract of t	4000
dista	West Virginia 36,400	27,00
19/1	Wisconsin	84,66
(A) N	*Extimated. Oregon still undeelded.	pull din
1000	While Water and address and many times	WILLIAM BU
nes	RECAPITULATION.	A
	Grant incommission	. 021,21

In 1864 Lincoln received 2,323,695, and McCleffan 1,811,754 votes, making the majority of the former 411,281, in an aggregate vote of 4,034,780. It will be recollected that several States which voted at the last election were not then repre

The total vote for President in 186 was 4,680,103, and in 1856, 4,019 918. different, and perhaps better, method of comparison would be as follows: The 25 States which voted to 1864, as above, give Claypool, electors for the State as large. Grant 2,604,949, an increase of 381,914 on the Lincoln vote; and Seymour, 2,281, 179, an increase of 469,425 on the Mc-Ciellan vote. General Grant's majority in these 25 States is, therefore, 323,870 against Lincolu's majority of 411,281 The eight States which are this year added to the Electoral College give Grant 416,071, and Seymour 435,096-a majority of 19,025 for Seymour. The Electoral vote of Florida was cast by her Legisla ture, as was the earlier custom of many States, and always, until this year, th mustom of South Carolina. Mississippi Texas and Virginia have no vote. aggregate popular vote this year is an increase of more than a million upon the

GRANT'S OFFICIAL MAJORITY.

	OHIERT O CHARCETE PRINT COLE.	
STATES.	diese for Court to Disease.	M
		28,0
New il	ampahiro	7,1
Vermo	Bt	. 32,1
Massac	chunette	77.0
Connec	ticut	. 3,0
Rhode	Island	. 6,3
Pannsy	rivania amantos amantos amantos am	28,8
Ohloun		.41,1
Indian	A	10,0
Illinois		68.1
Michig	MD . ***********************************	30,8
Wiscon	ela incommunicaci pera mandana	24,2
dinnes	iota	15,5
Sebras	KA	. 4.2
Califort	tila	5
Tennes		26,3
Alabam	0.0	. 4.2
North (Carolina	. 1,1
South C	Sarolina	.17,1
	t's total majorities-407,526.	11.0
01	RANT'S ESTIMATED MAJORITIE	8.

South Carolina
Grant's total majorities-407,526.
GRANT'S ESTIMATED MAJORITIES.
Missouri
012/73 Prof. B. 1 1 Congress of 107,277
Total estimated majorities

and the state of		183
	7 72.00	
		76
		5
D MAD IN		1
S WAT DE	TIVE	214
	1000	514
100	*****	40
orliter	M. B. S	107
1 3570	or tieds	107
	S MAJ RI	S NAJ RITIES.

ficers to be cleated by the Legislature of The Clerks and Secretaries of the House

and Senate draw \$5 per day; also the Doorday; State Librarian, \$1,200 per year.

United States on the starboard, on the IN THE FIELD ON THE WASHITA RIVER, right-hand side, forward of the steps, cutting into her a considerable distance. Mojor General P. H. Sheridan, Command that some of the squaws and a few chil-Immediately after the collision the United States was enveloped in flames, which were

1867, and cost \$240,000. She was lusured for \$123,000 principally in Cincinnati withdrawn to a retired point, to prevent

gers cannot be correctly given, owing to the village, which was situated in a strip before receiving his wound, killed two JA the loss of the clerk's register. There into four columns of nearly equalstrength; a were ninety-six passengers on board of the first consisting of three companies, America, only one of whom is known to under Major Elliott, was to attack in the

the Indiana shore. The United States Washita. yards above the America. Eight bodies

steamers and the more terrible result in the loss of life - the fate of missing friends charged the village and rescued the lodges

The Electoral Vote.

The Electors for Indiana chosen at the Presidential election assembled in the trooper, led by his officer, rushed toward hall of the House of Representatives at the village. ten o'clock Wednesday morning of last week. The following wore present:

Thomas H. Nelson and Benjamin F. 1st District-Andrew L. Robinson. 2nd District-William T. Jones. 3rd District John Schwartz.

4th District-John II. Farquhar, 5th District-Samuel P. Oyler. 7th District-Robert W. Harrison. 8th District-James M. Justice. 9th District-Joshua H. Mellett.

10th District-Mile S. Hascall.

11th District-Robert S. Dwiggins. The Elector of the Sixth District, Hon. Elibu E. Rose, did not appear, and the Hou. Horatio C. Newcomb was chosen to take Mr. Rose's place, completing the

R. W. Harrison, of Lebanon, Secretary. The electors proceeded to vote for President and Vice President respectively. Kettle 'himself, whose scalp is now in the For the first, Ulysses S. Grant received possession of one of our Usage guides. thirteen votes, and for the second Schuy- We captured in good condition eight han

ler Colfax received thirteen votes. Three copies of the certificate and list of votes were made out-one to be mailed five hundred and twenty-three buffels to the President of the United States Sen- robes, two hundred and ten axes, one ate; one to be deposited with the Judge of the United States District Court for the revolvers, forty-seven rifles, five bundred District of Indiana, and the third to be transmitted by the hands of a special mest thousand arrows, ninety bullet molds, senger to Washington, D. C.

Messenger, to carry the vote to Washing-

Brick Pomeroy's New York Democrat is after some of our leading Democratic pol winter supply of dried buffalo meat, all tor Hendricks or Mr. Voorhees & Co. in fact everything they possessed, even fiere is what he says:

coming "soft" on Grant, as they have been of war, fifty three squaws and their chilon Andy Johnson. Between Johnson dren. Among the prisoners are the surand the "whisky ring" they have not vivors of "Black Kettle's" and the family known where they belonged, and whom of "Little Rock." We also secured two they served. They are the same parties white children held captive by the In-23 who sold out the Democracy of the West dians. One white woman who was in at the Democratic National Convention their possession was murdered by her here last July. Now they are ready to captors the moment we attacked. A white affiliate with the moderate Jacobin, if they boy held captive, about ten years old, can retain Federal office by it. Let them when about to be secured, was brutally be followed up and opposed.

Reid vs. Julian.

same general rule of action which would I was then three days' march from zen of the United States may be admitted oust Voorhees will oust Julian. So that where I had left my train of supplies, and and prescribing conditions they

THE INDIAN WAR. Battle of the Washita. Gen. Custar's Report to Gen. Sheridan.

ing Department of the Missouri:

BEADQR'S SEVENTH U. S. CAVALRY,

GENERAL - On the morning of the 26th instant, this command, comprising eleven instantly communicated to the America, companies of the Seventh Cavalry, struck both steamers being destroyed in less than the trail of an Indian war party, number-There were about seventy five cabin old, and was first discovered near the point.

The desperate character of the combat navy, shall be filled without the authority remedy for existing financial evils withont a return to specia payments, or, in othont water to gold. As the Washington Chronvalue to gold. As the Washington Chronlefe says, with our present currency the

lefe says, with our present currency the

left says, with our present currency the final step in

carry to be the fact that after

carry to be the fact t addition seven officers and cabin crew, stituted. Wagons, tents and all other imwere lost, while only four out of twentytwo deck hands are known to be saved. From day light until 9 o'clock at The accident is attributed to a mistake in and men were then allowed one hour for three officers and eleven enlisted men, in Dec. IL 5w. JOHN W. HITT. Carbinet. The United States was built at Cincin- was resumed and continued until 1:30 A. Col. Albert Barnitz, Captain Seventh 1824 unti, and cost \$230,000. She was insured M., when our Osage trailers reported a Cavalry, is seriously if not mortally woun- The Largest, Best and Cheapest. for \$100,000. The America was built in village within less than a mile from our ded. Byt. Lieut. Col. J. W. Custar, and

> discovery. After reconnectering with all under him by a son of "Black Kettle," The list of the United States' passen. the officers of the command the location of whom he afterward killed. Col. Barnitz, of heavy timber, I divided the command warriors. timber from below the village; the second The jawl of the United States was column, under Lieutenant Colonel Myers, was to move down the Washita and attack swung upon the steam derrick, when the in the timber from above; Brevet Colonel deck bands made a rush for it, upsetting Thompson, in command of the third many of them were drowned. The wreck of the vilinge, while the fourth column of the America lies against the bank on overlooking it on the left bank of the

steamer United States; seven of them were pelled to march several miles to reach only a few moments late. There never! was a more complete surprise. My men -have cast a gloom over the community. before the Indiana were aware of our spirits who fall in the "battle of the presence. The moment the charge was Owen," and with cheers that strongly reminded me of scenes during the war, every

> The luciums were caught papping for once, and the warriers rushed from their lodges and posted themselves behind trees and in the deep ravines, from which they began a most determined defense. The committee, appointed by the two Houses ludges and their contents were in our to wait on him, that he will send his mespossession within a few minutes after the sage to Congress on Wednesday. charge was ordered; but the real fighting, such as has rarely, if ever, been equaled in Indian warfare, began when attempting to clear out or kill the warriors posted in the ravines or underbrush; charge after charge was made, and most gallantry too; but the Lucians had resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. After a desperate conflict of several hours, our efforts were crowned with the most complete and gratifying snotess.

The entire village, numbering fortyseven lodges of "Bluck Kettle's" band of other members proceeded, as provided by Chevennes, two lodges of Arrapahoes, and the law, to an election, to fill the vacancy, two lodges of Sloux-fifty one lodges in all. under command of their principal chief, Black Kettle"-Iell into our hands. By a strict and careful examination after the tesy to the President. To morrow the Board: Hon. B. F. Claypool, of Con- battle, the following figures give some of docket will be called. nersville, was made Chairman, and Col. the fruits of our victory:

The Indians left on the ground and in our possession the bodies of one hundred and three of the warriors, including "Black dred and seventy five horses, ponies and mules, two hundred and forty-one saddles. some of very fine and coarly workmanship. hundred and forty hatchets, thirty five and thirty-five pounds of powder, one thousand and fifty pounds of lead, four thirty-five bows and quivers twelve shields, Hon. Thomas H. Nelson was chosen three hundred pounds of bulle's, seven hundred and seventy five larists, nine hundred and forty buckskin saddle bags, four hundred and seventy blankets, ninety three costs, seven hundred pounds of tobacco. In addition, we captured all their iticians. We hope he don't mean Sona- their meal, flour and other provisions, and Spor Tuga .- It is said that certain crything of value to the Indians, and professed Democrats in Indiana are be- have now in our possession, as prisoners murdered by a squaw, who ripped out his

entrails with a knife. The Kiowas under "Satanta," and Arradent of benevolent institutions, \$1,000 a election for a seat in Congress from this villages came to attempt the rescue of the year; one Trustee for each Asylum, \$3 per District, and setting forth in detail the Cheyennes. They attacked my command day of sessions and mileage; State Prison points upon which he should addace from all sides about noon, hoping to re-Director, South, \$800 per year; three Di- proofs. We saw a copy of the document cover the squaws and herds of the Cheyor a dozen counts, embracing such grounds great boldness, and compelled me to use of complaint as the public are already all my force to repel them, but the coun-We do not desire to "crow" over any familiar with. Whether they are such as ter charge of the cavalry was more than one, but we must acknowledge that we will make a case before the present Con- they could stand; by 3 o'clock we drove which presents a vice versa case, and the had fied,

2. To permit business to accommodate the fit can be introduced in no other way.

As intimated, therefore, we do not answer to be expected from a majority in power.

Night Time.

Steamboat Collision on the Ohio in the Julian less, but do they have Reid and Carter country so cut up by ravines and other more? Will they have Reid and Carter to provide any good from reopening this fundamental question, and attempting a ten o'clock, the magnificent steamer Unique upon them through a too sudden and transformation of this essential feature of tod States, descending, and the America. the men were exhausted. My men, from loss of sleep and hard service, were wearied out; my horses were in the same condition for want of forage. I therefore began my return march about 8 P. M., and found my train of supplies at this point (it having accomplished only sixteen miles since I left it.) In the excitement of the fight, as well as in self-defense, it so happened dren were killed and wounded. The latter I have brought with me, and they re- the issue of arms for the use of the miliceive all the needed attention the circum- tia of certain States lately in rebellion.

> passengers on board the United States, where the Texas boundary line crosses the may be inferred from the fact that after of Congress. reports of the officers are very conflicting, ward the southeast. The ground being warriors were found in a small ravine near NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

> > Second Lieut. J. Z. March, Seventh Caval- The Election is over, Peace Prevalis, Presperity The column was countermarched and ry, are slightly wounded. Byt. Lieut. Col. F. W. Bouteen had his horse shot

> > > I one not sufficiently command the admirable conduct of the officers and men. This command has marched constantly five days, amid terrible snow storms and over a rough country covered by more than twelve inches of snow. Officers and men have slept in the snow without tents.

The night preceding the attack, officers it, and throwing them all in the river and column, was to attack from the crest routh and men stood at their horses' heads for hours, awaiting the moment of attack, and lies in eight feet water about one hundred The hour at which the four columns unsurpassed gallantry against a powerful were to charge simultaneously was the and well-armed foe, and from first to last the readers of the Journal from first dawn of day, and, notwithstanding the I have not heard a single murmur; but, have been recovered from the wreck of the fact that two of the columns were com- on the contrary, the officers and men of than it can reach them by papers published in the several squadrons and companies so badly burned that they could not be their position, three of them made the at- seemed to vie with each other in their attack so near together as to make it appear tention to duty and their patience and The destruction of these fine and costly like one charge. The other column was perseverance under difficulties. Every officer, man, scout and Indian guide, did

I only regret the loss of the gallant Washita." Those whose loss we are cull ordered, the band struck up "Garrey ed upon to deplore were among our bravest

Lt Col. 7th Cav., B'vt Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Respectfully subscribed,

G A. CESTAR,

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, December 7. The President has informed the joint

There was a general greeting among House and Senate Chambers before the hour of meeting. Very many of their acquaintances were also present, mingling in the congratulations. Good humor was everywhere prevalent. The galleries were crowded to witness the opening proceed-

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court met at noon, all the Judges present, except Grier. The Commission of William M. Evarts as Attorney General was read, when the Court adjourned, in order to pay a visit of cour-

The communication of the Governor of Georgia, read in the Senate, states that LITERATURE, the laws under which Georgia has been have not been fully executed; that members of the Legislature were allowed to so full and accurate, and so well arranged that take seats without regard to eligibility, and not required to take the legal outh; that failure to execute the law touds to defeat the purposes of Congress in the re construction nots, and asks Congress to lew in the Northwest, is proof that its efforts have take such steps as muy seem proper. Mr. What it has been it will continue to be, improv-Wilson rend a long memorial from the lug by experience, by a more enlarged acquaint at Mucon, in October last, setting forth elaborately the facts in the Governor's communication.

SUMNER'S BILLS.

ereased means of carrying out its designs. Besides the News, lelegraphic and otherwise, it will communication.

But the communication of Governor's contain a great deal of interesting and ralgable communication.

A bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sumner provides for the enforcement of the several provisions of the Constitution abolishing slavery; declares the immunities of citizens, and guarantees a republican form of government by securing the elective franchise to citizens deprived the country in other departments, it at the same thereof by local laws by reason of race or time affords them the news of their ewa State at little or no clothing. We destroyed ev. color or previous condition. Another bill, no other newspaper does, the resumption of specie payment on the Terms of Subscription. 4th of July, 1869, declares the faith of the nation solemnly pledged to payment By mail, (payable in advance) per annum. \$12 66 in coin of the outstanding obligations not for 2 months. 3 66 tracts; authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon or registered bonds sufficient to absorb the outstanding By the week, (payable to the agent or carrier) obligations payable after thirty or forty years respectively, the interest on thirty year bonds to be 4½ per cent., on forty year bonds 4 per cent., and exempts such bonds from all taxation, national or local, except a tax on the interest thereof, to be issued at not less than par; repeals the Legal Tender act for everything but gold and silver, after the 4th of July, but profor all taxes, including duties on imports, for one year thereafter; also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money on the credit of the government, upon such terms as he may deem Remittances for Clubs must be made at one vides that greenbacks, shall be received lies best to promote the resumption of specie time, but additions may be made at one payment. Mr. Sumner also introduced a Club Rates, after the Club has been raised, probroughout the Spanish dominion.

MR. YATES' BILL. Mr. Yates introduced a bill providing that any alien desiring to become a citi-

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION. Mr. Cragin introduced an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting States from denying the right of suffrage to any male citizen of legal age, except for pare ticipation in rebellion or other crime.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Con-stitution as Article 15, providing that the basis of suffrage in the United States shall be that of citizenship, and all natural or naturalized citizens shall enjoy the same rights and privileges in the fran-

Mr. Rice offered a bill to provide for

stances of the case permit. Many of the Mr. Drake introduced a joint resolution squaws were taken with arms in their providing that no vacancies in the rank

Abounds, and Now is the Time to Su

THE INDIANAPOLIS

(Established in 1824.) IS THE BEST POLITICAL, LITEBARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTH WEST!

In Standing and Influencet Variety and Extent of its Correspondence ! Reliability of its Market Reports

It is Unsurpassed for Interest and Value. There is as much talent, enterprise and industhis, too, when the temperature was far try now employed on Western Newspapers as in below the freezing point. They have en- any part of the United States. The Telegraphia

simultaneously in Indianapolis, Cincip

having, and the same is published in the Weekly is a condensed form.

It can not be necessary, at this day, to partie ularize the merits upon which the Journal rest its cialus to a continuance and extension of the bundant patronage it has so long enjoyed. That its. A newspaper must be worth to a reader what he pays for it, or he will not have it. It is in no plies a want, and is worth more or less as it sup pitus the want more or less completely. If it is good, if needs little other solicitation of patrons ago than do good groceries or dry goods. The making itself indispensable to its readers, by sraishing them the news in the most convenient form, of the most authorite character, and of the

greatest variety. It has maintained a staff of EDITORS OF ACKNOWLEDGED ABILITY and otherwise, of general interest. It has in-

curred very great expense in securing special telegraphic disputches. It has labored without consting cost or time to make Itself as nearly as members of both political parties in the COMPLETE DAILY AND WEEKLY RECORD

ere able to give a full and satisfactory equivalent for. They ask nothing on secount of parti proferences or local advantages. A paper that charac er is apt to have little else to recomme it. The Journal sims to secure patronage by being WORTH ITS PRICE TO AN I MAN of any REPUBLICAN IN 1TS POLITICAL VIEWS,

and its conductors see no reason to think that it in first-class newspapers, including FINANCIAL, AURICULIURAL, GENERAL INTEL-OBIGINAL AND SE

admitted to representation in Congress LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL PRO-

he world, oan do without it. The circulation it

Steries of a Superior Character, Sketches, Narratives and Humorous Extracts, will give variety and piquancy to the more solid matter, and make it acceptable equally to the young and old. The people of Indiana, who are not subscribers to the daily edition of the Journal, should take the Weekly Journal, because while it equals any other weakly newspaper in

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

for I manth

Journal Specimen Copy.
Address,
INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL,
Indianapolis, Ind.